

CONGRESS PASSED LAW AVERTING BIG STRIKE

Kitchen-Adamson Measure Rushed
Through Both Houses in Time to
Stop Strike Monday.

By a vote of 235 to 56 the house Friday passed the Kitchen-Adamson bill, fixing eight hours as the basis of a day's work for railroad men engaged in interstate commerce and Saturday the Senate passed the same bill by a vote of 43 to 28. Two Democratic senators voted against the measure and one Republican voted for it.

With the passage of this bill the threat of a general railroad strike which had been hanging like a pall over the country for the past month was lifted. Three hours after the senate had passed the house bill without amendments the heads of the four great railroad employees' brotherhoods telegraphed 600 odd code messages to their general chairmen in all parts of the country cancelling the strike order issued to take effect at 7 o'clock last Monday morning.

President Wilson signed the bill Sunday morning while in his private car at Union station in Washington, and that there might be no question as to the legality of the measure as a result of it having been signed on Sunday, the president again affixed his signature Tuesday.

The text of the Adamson eight-hour bill as it was sent to the President for his signature follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and house of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that beginning January 1, 1917, eight hours shall, in contracts for labor service, be deemed a day's work and the measure or standard of a day's work for the purpose of reckoning the compensation for service of all employees who are now or may hereafter be employed by any common carrier by railroad, except railroads independently owned and operated not exceeding one hundred miles in length, electric street railroads, and electric interurban railroads, which are subject to the provisions of the act of February 4, 1887, entitled "An Act to Regulate Commerce," as amended and who are now or may hereafter be actually engaged in any capacity in the operation of trains used for the transportation of persons or property, except railroads independently owned and operated not exceeding one hundred miles in length, electric street railroads and electric interurban railroads, from any state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia to any other state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, or from one place in a territory to another place in the same territory, or from any place in the United States to an adjacent foreign country, or from any place in the United States through a foreign country to any other place in the United States; provided that the above exceptions shall not apply to railroads though less than one hundred miles in length whose principal business is leasing or furnishing terminal transfer facilities to other railroads, or are themselves engaged in transfer of freight between railroads or between railroads and industrial plants.

Section 2. That the President shall appoint a commission of three, which shall observe the operation and effects of the institution of the eight-hour standard work day as above defined and the facts and conditions affecting the relations between such common carriers and employees during a period of not less than six months nor more than nine months, in the discretion of the commission, and within thirty days thereafter such commission shall report its findings to the President and congress; that each member of the commission created under the provisions of this act shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by the President; that the sum of \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the necessary and proper expenses incurred in connection with the work of such commission, including salaries, per diem traveling expenses of members and employees, and rent, furniture, office fixtures and supplies, books, salaries, and other necessary expenses, the same to be approved by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury.

Section 3. That pending the report of the commission herein provided for and for a period of thirty days thereafter the compensation of railway employees subject to this act or a standard eight-hour work day shall not be reduced below the present standard day's wage, and for all necessary time in excess of eight hours such employees shall be paid a rate not less than the pro-rata rate for such standard eight-hour day.

Section 4. That any person violating any provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$1,000, or imprisoned not less than one year, or both.

NEW SYSTEM INAUGURATED FOR PAYING REFUND CLAIMS.

Southern Railway has inaugurated a new system of refunding claims for redemption of unused tickets presented by passengers which will greatly expedite the adjustment of the claims. All claims of this character will be paid by the general passenger agent direct by draft instead of by voucher. In adopting this new system it is stated that it is for the purpose of disposing of such claims with as little delay as possible and this is expected to prove a distinct advantage to the traveling public.—Southern News Bulletin.

E. S. Thomas of Georgia was jailed in Raleigh last week on the charge of...

FOUR AMENDMENTS TO BE VOTED ON.

The General Assembly of 1915 enacted four amendments to the Constitution which are to be voted on at the November election. They are:

1. To restrict local, private and special legislation.
2. To prevent delays in trials by providing emergency judges.
3. To prevent special charters to towns, cities and incorporated villages.
4. To restrict the ever increasing volume of local and private laws, and to provide for the enactment of general, uniform, state-wide laws under which counties and municipalities will have greatly enlarged self-governing privileges, and all private corporations will be placed on like footing as to charter powers and rights.

Amendments 1, 3 and 4 are intended to restrict the ever increasing volume of local and private laws, and to provide for the enactment of general, uniform, state-wide laws under which counties and municipalities will have greatly enlarged self-governing privileges, and all private corporations will be placed on like footing as to charter powers and rights.

From 1909 to 1915 inclusive, there were enacted by the General Assembly, 1,549 pages of public laws, and eighty-eight per cent of the volume of legislation during this period has been local and private. The authority given and relief granted in ninety per cent of this mass of legislation could have been provided for in a more satisfactory manner by the enactment of general laws which would probably have required 500 printed pages.

Amendment No. 2 is proposed for the purpose of meeting the widely prevalent condition of over-crowded court dockets. At present there is no provision for filling a temporary vacancy caused by illness of the judge or otherwise, and thousands of dollars are uselessly spent each year and trials are longer delayed because of this defect in our judicial system. The constitutional guarantee that litigants "shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay" appears to have been lost sight of in the maelstrom of over legislation.

CAN BLEASE COME BACK?

Cole Blease leads in the South Carolina gubernatorial primary. This does not necessarily mean that he will be the nominee; it may not reasonably be expected that he will be named the choice of the second or run-off primary, but it does mean that Blease has a strong following and is not to be considered out of the running.

It will be contended by the Blease opposition that it was expected that he would be in the second race, as the other candidates, Manning and Cooper, are of the same type, and therefore would naturally divide a vote, which would make either one who qualified for the second primary the minority candidate in the second primary. This may or may not be predicated upon sound principles in this case; that it is not an unknown element can hardly be disputed however. There is plenty of precedent for this. One very recently, when former Governor Colquitt led in the first primary for Senator from Texas, yet in the run-off Saturday Senator Culberson received a big majority. In other words, the third man in the race in the first primary divided the Culberson vote, while not touching the Colquitt vote. That may be the case in the South Carolina primary. Blease may have polled his entire strength in the primary. Whether he did or did not, it is a shrewd campaigner. —Wilmington Dispatch.

TUBERCULOSIS CONFERENCE.

White Plague Fighters of the South to Meet at Jackson, Oct. 30.

The third Southern conference on Tuberculosis will meet this year in Jackson, Mississippi, on October 30 and 31. The states comprised in the Southern Tuberculosis Conference are North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

To the conference the governor of North Carolina, as well as every governor of every Southern State, will appoint delegates, and the mayors of all the principal towns will be asked to send representatives. The State and county medical societies, with all the anti-tuberculosis associations in the State, as well as the Women's clubs and other civic and social groups will be urged to send delegates to this important meeting. The programs of the conference will be suited especially to meet Southern needs. Special study will be made of the tuberculosis problems peculiar to the South. Speakers of national prominence will be present and many important plans will be made for fighting the great White Plague in the Southern territory.

OLD ROMAN MEDICINES.

Among the quaint ideas of folk medicines prevalent with the ancient Romans, writes J. T. Llewellyn in the Druggists' Circular, were the following:

For gout in the left hand the tooth of a field mouse killed in a manner prescribed was taken and was stitched to the skin of a freshly slain lion; the skin was then bound around the left leg, when the pain was supposed to ease.

A bronze statue in the garden was extolled for tartaric acid, and a bronze statue of Hippocrates would cure as Hippocrates did in life.

Augustus was said to have been cured of sciatica by a sound thrashing with a stick.

Hoarhound and stale axle grease was claimed to cure the bite of a dog, and the piece of mallow taken daily was said to prevent all diseases.

Nettle leaves beaten with bear's grease were used as a cure for gout, and nine grains of barley held in the left hand and traced three times around a boil and then thrown in the fire was said to give immediate relief.

EDISON TO SUPPORT WILSON FOR PRESIDENT.

Thomas A. Edison, life-long republican, will support Mr. Wilson in the present campaign, it has been announced.

Capt. R. L. Avery of Salisbury has been promoted to superintendent of the Norfolk division of the Southern...

OBEY'S HARD LUCK

STRING OF MISFORTUNES REVOLVING AROUND BUGGY.

All Dated Back to the Foolish Idea He Had That His Wife Would Not Have Her Own Way in the End.

"What do you do, Caleb," Obed Gunney demanded anxiously of Mr. Peaslee, whom he found sitting under the shade of the big maple tree in front of his house, "when you think one way and your wife thinks another about anything?"

"Well, in a case like that," replied Caleb, pursing his lips judicially, "we commonly split the difference—and I come round to her way of thinking. I've found out I get 'long easier that way."

Mr. Gunney pondered this dejectedly.

"I s'pose you're right," he agreed at last. "I didn't know but what you'd studied out some way of gettin' round 'em and havin' your own way part of the time."

"You ain't the first married man that's tried that," returned Caleb, with a suspicion of irony in his voice. "What's the matter now? You'n' Miss Gunney been havin' a difference of opinion?"

Obed slowly polished the back of one hand with the palm of the other and gazed moodily at the ground.

"Well," he replied at last, "we had some talk a day or so ago 'bout gettin' the buggy painted."

"Well," prompted Caleb a little impatiently, "what about it?"

Obed roused himself. "I'd kind of got my mind on the color I wanted it, but I hadn't gone so far as to tell her 'bout it," he explained. "I thought perhaps I wouldn't. I thought some day when I wasn't busy I'd haul the buggy down to Dan Noble's paint shop and set him to work on it—tell him to paint the runnin' gear either red or yaller and the body a real dark blue."

Caleb stifled something that might have been either a laugh or a cough. "It'll look kind of gay, won't it, when you get it done?" he asked.

"I d'know—mebbe it would have," Obed conceded, "but it didn't get as far as that."

"I figgered," Obed went on, "that mebbe 't would be as well if I didn't take my wife to Bangor with me when I bought the paint; so I went out and dug some of my early p'taters to haul in—I knew she wouldn't ride in on no p'tater wagon. The p'taters wa'n't much mor'n half growned and they didn't fetch much more'n half price, but I figgered I'd afford to lose a little somethin' on the p'taters for the sake of gettin' the kind of paint I wanted 'bout havin' to argue."

"It took me some time to get rid of my p'taters, and, as a matter of fact, I lost more on 'em than I had to pay for the paint, and that galled me some. When I got home I got the paint on-loaded off'n the wagon 'fore she got out to the barn—she most always comes out to see if I've forgot anything she's sent for. But I hadn't forgot anything, for a wonder, so that part was all right."

"Come mornin', I went out to the carriage house to get out the buggy, and haul it down to Noble's—and, Caleb, there wa'n't a sign of a buggy there! I couldn't understand it, and I went into the house to ask 'bout it. She was workin' at the sink, and she never even turned round when I asked her where the buggy was."

"The buggy's down to Dan Noble's," she bein' painted," she snaps, and I b'lieve I heard my jaw click when it dropped open."

"Well, good land!" says I. "Then what in tunket am I goin' to do with all the paint I bought?"

"You never said anything to me 'bout buyin' any paint," she says, kind of short. "What color did you get?" And then I had to tell her.

"Well," says she, "you c'n do anything you're a-mind to with it. It wouldn't have gone on to that buggy, anyway. I c'n see through you like so much sunshine," she says, "and I knew a week ago what you was callin' in to do. So yesterday," she says, "I had Dan Noble come up here and get that buggy, and by this time he's got the fast coat on to it—and it's black paint, too. You can do what you like with them fancy colors of yours," she says.

"So the upshot is, I've dug a load of p'taters and sold 'em for half price, and I've got two cans of paint that I d'know's I can sell at all, and I lost my day's work—and I ain't goin' to have the buggy painted the way I want it, after all."

"I guess your way's 'bout as good as any," Obed concluded resignedly.—Youth's Companion.

Dream Reveals Hiding Place.

William Hell of Brickerville, Pa., asserts that a dream revealed to him the hiding place of a can of gold, the property of John Bellemann, his predecessor on the farm. Bellemann did not believe in banks, and secreted his money. He died suddenly and did not reveal even to his wife where he had it secreted. Hell's story is that he had a dream that he was digging for Bellemann's money in the haymow of the barn. He was about to give up the task when the spirit of Bellemann appeared and commanded him to dig on. The next morning he went to the haymow, dug under the hay and found a tin box. He took it to the home of Mrs. Bellemann, who counted the contents, \$5,000 in gold, and Hell was handsomely rewarded.

Strike Called Off

Market Still Advancing

Wheat and other grain "wabbled" about for a week prior to settlement of strike question, but have now again struck their upward gait. When grains advance, Meats Lards, Shorts, Flours, etc., go with them. We again strongly advise you to lay in a supply of FLOUR, as we confidently expect to see the highest prices this season we have had for years and years.

At this writing, flour is quoted from \$7.75 to \$8.35 per barrel by the car from the mills. We are still selling at \$7.50, but cannot keep this up always, as we are SELLING SOME FLOUR.

We try to keep posted on market conditions and would not knowingly advise you to go wrong, but mark our predictions on higher prices on all staple groceries, except possibly sugar, which should begin to show some declines, at least within the next 60 days.

Specials for Friday & Saturday of this Week

(Save your Fruits by preserving and canning, making Jellies, Etc.)

SUGARS

Cane Sugar, fine granulated, barrels about 350 lbs. per lb. 8c. Per 100 lb. Bag, \$8.00. Per 25 lb. Bag, \$2.00. Per lb. smaller amount 9c.

Finest Corn Meal.....	\$1.20 per bu.	Pure Wheat Bran.....	\$1.25
Wheat Shorts.....	1.30 per bag	Pure Wheat Middlins.....	1.35
Big Chief Horse Feed.....	2.00 "	Salt, per bag.....	60c
Champion Dairy.....	1.80 "	Hulls.....	90c

LARD, (Still Advancing)

60 lb. (net) Tub.....	\$7.65	20 lb. Pail.....	\$2.60
10 lb. Pail.....	1.35	5 lb. Pail.....	70c

All Staple and Fancy Groceries at Wholesale Prices to Consumer

Only consideration we ask, is the CASH, to help keep our stock turn-over increasing. We can afford to sell cheaper and still make money.

YOUR FRIENDS,

Southern Supply Company

Wholesale

PHONES 120

Retail

MAIL ORDER CATALOGUES.

Charlotte Observer Has Interesting Editorial Captioned "Milk the State Dry."

"One solid carload of catalogues from a Western mail order house recently arrived at Charlotte in government mail sacks and the contents were taken to the Charlotte postoffice for distribution by parcel post to various sections of the Carolinas," says the Charlotte Observer.

That someone in the Carolinas will reach Hendersonville is a "foregone conclusion, therefore what the Observer has to say in commenting upon the distribution of these catalogues is especially applicable to our city.

Continuing the Observer says: "By sending this carload of mail-order catalogues to Charlotte by freight, the Western mail order house gained hundreds of dollars in postage. It took several years to pass a parcels post law and when it was passed local merchants all over the country were protected through the 'zone system.'"

"The mail order houses put up a great fight to have a one flat-rate for parcel post packages, so they could send a package from ocean to ocean as cheaply as they could ten or twenty miles away. So when we passed the parcels post law we very wisely created the zone system, making packages pay according to the distance they travel, which was equitable."

"But this parcels post system has been largely nullified through postal regulations that have allowed big catalogue houses to ship supplies by freight to different points in the United States then distributing them at local first-zone rates—directly against the spirit of the parcels post law which contemplated that packages should pay from their sources of origin, rates according to the distance traveled."

"It is appalling to see such shipments from the mail order houses—great books of hundreds of pages and illustrations, coming into our State, each book costing a dollar or more to produce, and then to realize that our own people here in North Carolina are supporting this outlay of money by their own purchases that rightfully should be made of Tar Heel merchants and hometown business men. You can't see what you are buying, but the printed words near the illustrations tell you that 'it is just as good as the best, but cheaper.' We hold no brief for this or that merchant who pays his taxes here, has his money invested here and furnishes employment to scores of people, dealing in reliable goods that will be exchanged or your money back, but we do contend that this spirit of patronizing mail order houses in the North and West just because they send you an elaborate 300-page catalogue with gaudy covers and tell you they can save you money, is a drain and a curse upon any community."

"The whole question is rapidly becoming one of whether the merchandising of the country shall be concentrated into the hands of the few great...

or whether the merchandising shall be done on an equitable basis among retail merchants through the cities and towns over the entire country.

"And to those who reside in the farming districts and rural communities, we want to say that today every first-class department store in Charlotte and elsewhere in the Carolinas, maintaining an up-to-date mail order department to take care of your requirements if you can't get to town. So if you must use the mail, leave your money in your State. If you have any pride or interest in North Carolina you will do this next time you want something in a hurry by parcel post."

Are You Looking Old?

Old age comes quick enough without inviting it. Some look old at forty. That is because they neglect the liver and bowels. Keep your bowels regular and your liver healthy and you will not only feel younger but look younger. When troubled with constipation or biliousness take Chamberlain's Tablets. They are intended especially for these ailments and are excellent. Easy to take and most agreeable in effect. Obtainable everywhere. adv-sep

Edward Mason was killed and Henry Martin severely injured Saturday afternoon while trying to start the engine in the plant of the Carolina Wood Products company at Andrews. The men were caught in the fly wheel of the engine.

Constipation the Father of Many Ills

Of the numerous ills that affect humanity a large share start with constipation. Keep your bowels regular and they may be avoided. When a laxative is needed take Chamberlain's Tablets. They not only move the bowels but improve the appetite and strengthen the digestion. Obtainable everywhere. adv-sep

The Too Good. The Rev. J. H. Jowett said to an audience:

"Deliver me from the too-good, from the strait-laced, from the bigoted. The too-good become hard, narrow, and cruel. I know a too-good Sunday school superintendent who said one Sunday in the course of his usual address:

"Our attendance is very, very good today. In fact, we are all here but little Catherine Simmons. All here but little Catherine. What obstacle has kept our little friend away? Let us hope that she is ill."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Chamberlain's C.C.C. Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

This is a medicine that every family should be provided with. Colic and diarrhoea often come on suddenly and it is of the greatest importance that they be treated promptly. Consider the suffering that must be endured until a physician arrives or medicine can be obtained. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has a reputation second to none for the quick relief which it affords. Obtainable everywhere. adv-sep

PHONE NO. 2 FOR MOVING, PACKING, SHIPPING, STORAGE, CHAS. ROZZELLE.

Hardy Wiggins and Merritt Miller, two Graham county men sentenced to die in the electric chair last Friday morning for the murder of Phillip Phillips, were granted a reprieve by Governor Craig at the last moment. They have eight weeks for their attorneys to carry the case to the supreme court of the United States.

Members of the Asheville motor club seriously object to the special tax levied by the city of Asheville against automobiles.

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